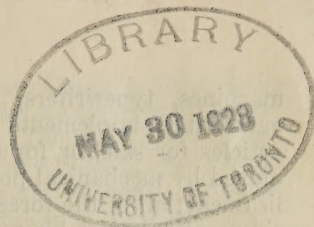


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Canada, Immigration and Colonization,
Dept. of



(CANADA)

INFORMATION FOR SETTLERS

**Railroad Rates—Customs—Quarantine Regulations—Homestead
Regulations—Assistance and Advice**

*Issued by the Canadian Government Department of Immigration and
Colonization, Ottawa, Canada*

An intending settler from a country other than Canada wishing to take up farm land in Western Canada and wishing to secure the lowest transportation rates, should obtain a certificate from an authorized Canadian Government Information Bureau, purchase a ticket to the nearest point on the Canadian National Railways, or the Canadian Pacific Railway, and on arrival there present his certificate, in exchange for which he will receive for himself and any member of his family accompanying him, as enumerated on certificate, a ticket to his destination in Western Canada, at a very low rate.

Information as to special reduced rates on settlers' effects in carloads or less than carloads will be given on application to any Canadian Government Information Bureau, or any agent of the Canadian National Railways, or the Canadian Pacific Railway.

LIVE STOCK AND SETTLERS' EFFECTS—DUTY FREE

A settler may bring into Canada, free of duty, live stock *for the farm* on the following basis, if he has actually owned such live stock abroad for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and has brought them into Canada within one year after his first arrival, viz:—

If horses only are brought in, 16 allowed.

If cattle " " 16 "

If sheep " " 160 "

If swine " " 160 "

If horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are brought in together, or part of each, same proportions as above are to be observed.

Duty is to be paid on the live stock *in excess* of the number above provided for.

For Customs entry purposes a mare with a colt under six months old is to be reckoned as one animal. A cow with a calf under six months old is also to be reckoned as one animal.

Cattle and other live stock imported into Canada are subject to Quarantine Regulations.

Item 705 of the Customs Tariff (1907), for free entry of settlers' effects, reads as follows:—

705. Settlers' effects, viz: wearing apparel, books, usual and reasonable household furniture and other household effects; instruments and tools of trade, occupation and employment, guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing

machines, typewriters, bicycles, carts, wagons and other highway vehicles, agricultural implements and live stock for the farm, not to include live stock or articles for sale, or for use as a contractor's outfit, nor vehicles or implements moved by mechanical power, nor machinery for use in any manufacturing establishment; all of the foregoing if actually owned abroad by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and subject to regulations prescribed by the Minister of National Revenue: Provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects may not be entered unless brought by the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada. For the importation of guns a permit must be obtained from the Commissioner of Customs, Ottawa, Canada.

The following additional regulation went into effect in 1928:—

705A. Settlers' effects, viz: machines and implements for agricultural purposes, moved by mechanical power, and motor vehicles valued at not more than one thousand dollars, and boats for fishing purposes, if actually owned abroad by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and subject to regulations prescribed by the Minister of National Revenue. Provided that in respect to motor vehicles valued in excess of one thousand dollars duty shall be payable only on the amount in excess of one thousand dollars. Provided further that the said machines, vehicles, implements and boats may not be so entered unless brought by the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada.....Free.

The settler will be required to take the following oath:—

I, do hereby solemnly make oath and say that all the goods and articles hereinbefore mentioned are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, entitled to Free Entry as Settlers' Effects, under the tariff of duties of Customs now in force, and that all of them have been actually owned by myself for at least six months before my removal to Canada; and that none of the goods or articles shown in this entry have been imported as merchandise or for use in any manufacturing establishment or as a contractor's outfit or for sale, and that I intend becoming a permanent settler within the Dominion of Canada, and that the "Live Stock" enumerated and described in the entry hereunto attached is intended for my own use on the farm which I am about to occupy (or cultivate), and not for sale or speculative purposes, nor for the use of any other person or persons.

Sworn to before me.....this.....day of
.....19.....

Collector.....

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

The following Customs ports are hereby declared to be Animals' Quarantine Stations, and all animals imported into Canada subject to quarantine must be entered through said stations, viz: Halifax and Yarmouth, N.S.; St. John and McAdam Junction, N.B.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Sherbrooke and St. Johns, Que.; Bridgeburg, Windsor, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie and Fort Frances, Ont.; Emerson, Gretna and Bannerman, Man.; Northgate, North Portal, Big Muddy, West Poplar River and Willow Creek, Saskatchewan; Coutts and Twin Lakes, Alberta; Bridesville, Newgate, Kingsgate, Nelson, Rossland, Grand Forks, Midway, Mineaster, Kermeos, Osoyoos, Huntingdon, White Rock, Cascade, New Westminster, Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.; White Horse, Y.T. Quebec is also declared to be an Animals' Quarantine Station in so far as importations into Canada by sea are concerned.

Animals subject to inspection only, but which are not subject to quarantine, may enter through the aforesaid and at the following ports: Pictou, North Sydney, N.S.; St. Stephen, Woodstock, Edmundston, Grand Falls, St. Leonards, Debec Junction, Centreville, Florenceville, Perth Junction, Claire, and Aroostook

Junction, N.B.; St. Pamphile, St. Camille de Bellechasse, Comin's Mills, Lake Megantic, Beauceville, Coaticook, Beebe Junction, Highwater, Abercorn, St. Armand, Lacolle Junction, Noyan Junction, Athelstan, Dundee, Trout River, Clarenceville, Armstrong, Lacolle, St. Agnes de Dundee, and Sutton, Que.; Cornwall, Prescott, Morrisburg, Brockville, Kingston, Cobourg, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Port Arthur, Rainy River, Ont.; Snowflake, Waskada, Sprague, Man.; Sidney, Nanaimo, Ladner, and Nelway, B.C.

All animals imported into the Dominion of Canada from the United States, Newfoundland and Mexico, must be accompanied by a statutory declaration or affidavit made by the owner or importer, stating clearly the purpose for which said animals are imported, viz: whether for breeding purposes, for milk production, for work, for grazing, feeding or slaughter, or whether they form part of settlers' effects, or whether they are entered for temporary stay, as provided by these Regulations.

Said declaration or affidavit must be presented to the Collector of Customs at the port of entry, who will decide whether the animals are entitled to entry under these Regulations, and who will notify the Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture in all cases where the Regulations require an inspection to be made.

HORSES, MULES AND ASSES FROM THE UNITED STATES

The importation of branded or range horses, mules and asses, other than those which are gentle and broken to harness or saddle, is prohibited.

Horses, mules, and asses, shall be inspected, and must be accompanied by:—

- (a) A satisfactory certificate of mallein test dated not more than thirty days prior to the date of entry, and signed by an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Husbandry; or
- (b) A similar certificate from a reputable veterinarian, provided such certificate is endorsed by an inspector of the said Bureau of Animal Industry; or
- (c) A similar certificate from an inspector of the Canadian Department of Agriculture.

SPECIAL NOTICE

When stock is tested settlers should obtain *two* mallein test certificates—one for the United States railway companies to attach to the way-bills, and the other for the Canadian Veterinary Inspector at the boundary. If without a certificate at the boundary, settlers will be liable to detention while the stock is being re-tested.

PRECAUTIONS

If so ordered by the Minister, horses, mules or asses may be detained, isolated, dipped or otherwise treated, or, in default of such order, where the inspector has reason to believe or suspect that the animals are affected with, or have been exposed to contagious or infectious disease.

When not accompanied by a certificate, such horses, mules or asses must be submitted to the mallein test either at the quarantine station where entry is made, or, under such restrictions as the Veterinary Director General may prescribe, at point of destination.

When tested at the port of entry, if any reactors are found they shall be slaughtered without compensation, or definitely marked and returned to the United States, and must not again be presented for entry. All horses, mules or asses in the same consignment shall be returned to the United States, but the non-reactors may be again presented for entry and further test after the lapse

of a period not less than fifteen days from the date of the first test, provided that satisfactory evidence is produced to the effect that they have not, during the said period, been in contact with affected animals. When tested at destination points all animals reacting to the test will be slaughtered without compensation, while those comprising the rest of the shipment will be detained in quarantine until it is shown to the satisfaction of the Veterinary Director General that they are free from disease.

No compensation will, under any circumstances, be paid for horses reacting to mallein within six months after the date of their importation to Canada.

CATTLE FROM THE UNITED STATES

All cattle shall be inspected, and if so ordered by the Minister, may be detained, isolated, submitted to the tuberculin test, dipped or otherwise treated, or in default of such order, where the inspector has reason to believe or suspect that animals are affected with or have been exposed to contagious or infectious disease.

Cattle for breeding purposes and milk production, six months old or over, if unaccompanied by a satisfactory tuberculin test chart dated not more than sixty days prior to the date of entry and signed or endorsed by a veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, must be detained in quarantine for such period as may be deemed necessary, and subjected to the tuberculin test; cattle reacting thereto must be returned to the United States or slaughtered without compensation.

Cattle from fully accredited herds in the United States accompanied by a certificate signed or endorsed by a veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry stating that they are from a fully accredited herd, and have been tested within one year from the date of importation shall be exempted from the provisions of this section.

Importers may be required to furnish a statutory declaration that the chart produced applies to the cattle it purports to describe and none other.

OTHER RUMINANTS FROM THE UNITED STATES

1. All sheep and goats imported to Canada from the United States for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be admitted only at quarantine and not at inspection stations, and shall be detained in quarantine at the International Boundary for a period of thirty days, unless accompanied by one of the following certificates:—

- (a) Sheep and goats for breeding, grazing and feeding purposes shall be accompanied by a satisfactory certificate, signed by an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, stating that they have been twice dipped at an interval and in a preparation approved by the said Bureau and may be permitted entry after inspection at a quarantine station on the International Boundary.
- (b) Sheep and goats for breeding purposes only may be given entry after inspection if accompanied by a satisfactory certificate, signed by an officer of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, stating that he has inspected them within the thirty days prior to their arrival in Canada, and has found them free from scabies and necrobacillosis, and that these diseases do not exist in the county or counties in which the sheep and goats originated. The sheep and goats will not be allowed to proceed until the veterinary inspector is satisfied they are free from disease.

2. Sheep and goats imported for immediate slaughter shall be inspected, and if found healthy may be permitted to proceed to destination, but all such sheep and goats shall be subject to the direction and supervision of the inspec-

tors of the Canadian Federal Department of Agriculture, who shall have full power to deal with them in such manner as will effectually prevent their being brought, prior to slaughter, into direct or indirect contact with Canadian sheep or goats.

3. Inspectors may under the authority of this order take such steps not inconsistent with the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, or the regulations made thereunder, as may appear to them necessary or advisable in order to prevent the possibility of spreading the infection of scabies.

SWINE

All swine, except pure-bred double treated hogs, must be accompanied by a certificate signed by a veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, stating that neither swine plague nor hog cholera has existed within a radius of five miles of the premises in which they have been kept for a period of six months immediately preceding date of shipment, but such swine shall nevertheless be inspected, and shall be subjected to a quarantine of thirty days before being allowed to come in contact with Canadian animals.

Non-immunized Hogs

The importer will be required to produce an affidavit to the effect that the swine he proposes to import have not been immunized to hog cholera by the simultaneous injection of hog cholera virus and serum.

Double-treated Hogs

Pure-bred hogs immunized by the simultaneous method of injecting serum and virus will be permitted to enter Canada when accompanied by a certificate of a veterinarian of the Bureau of Animal Industry, or the certificate of a state veterinarian endorsed by a Bureau Veterinary Inspector stating that neither swine plague nor hog cholera have existed in the herd in which the hogs were kept during the six months immediately preceding date of shipment, and by the affidavit of the breeder or last owner that they were immunized not less than thirty days prior to importation, and have been immersed in a satisfactory disinfectant solution previous to shipment. Thirty days' quarantine is required for these and all other hogs.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

The following regulations apply to public lands in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and in the Peace River Block of 3,500,000 acres in Northern British Columbia:

Except as noted below, every person who is the sole head of a family and every male who has attained the age of 18 years and is a British subject or declares intention to become a British subject, and who is not excluded under the immigration regulations, may apply for entry for a homestead of one quarter-section (160 acres more or less). The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made, however, on certain conditions by the wife, father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister of the intending homesteader.

N.B.—In the area comprising lands south of the south boundary of Township 16 in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta (commonly known as Area A), the right of entry is restricted to a settler in permanent residence and conducting farming operations within nine miles of the parcel applied for, or the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of a settler in permanent residence and farming as aforesaid. In this area the right of an intending settler to apply for the cancellation of an existing entry is also similarly restricted.

An entry fee of \$10 is charged, and the settler must erect a habitable house upon the homestead and reside therein for at least six months in each of three years. He must do some cultivation in each of the three years and at the end of that period must have at least thirty acres of the homestead broken, of which twenty acres must be cropped. Where the land is difficult to cultivate on account of scrub or stone a reduction may be made in the area of breaking required.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation, on certain conditions, where the land is not suitable for grain growing.

A homesteader may perform the required residence duties by living on a farm of not less than eighty acres within nine miles of his homestead. Such farm must be solely owned by the homesteader, or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. If owned by one of the relatives mentioned, such relative must also be in residence. If the residence is performed in this way fifty acres must be broken on the homestead, of which thirty acres must be placed under crop, a reasonable proportion of the work to be done in each year after date of entry.

ASSISTANCE AND ADVICE

Newly arrived immigrants will receive free at the Canadian Government Immigration Office in Winnipeg, or at any Canadian Government Land Settlement branch office, information, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them. The Canadian Government maintains a Land Settlement Branch for the purpose of enabling the prospective land settler or farm worker to obtain reliable advice and direction in the best districts for settlement, proper prices for land and equipment, correct methods of farming and general assistance in overcoming the difficulties incidental to settling in a new country. The branch has a staff of field men, many of whom, in addition to being practical and experienced farmers, are graduates of the best agricultural schools and colleges in Canada. One hundred and thirty of these experts are stationed at rural points, are equipped with motor cars and are continually travelling about their districts. Intending settlers from the United States or other countries will be directed by the nearest Canadian Government Information Bureau to the Superintendent, Land Settlement Branch, Department of Immigration and Colonization, at any of the following points: Manitoba—Winnipeg, Commercial Building; Saskatchewan—Regina, Veteran Building; Saskatoon, Connaught Building; Prince Albert, Harphill Building; Alberta—Edmonton, Blowery-Henry Building; Calgary, Southam Building; British Columbia—Vancouver, Winch Building; Vernon, Megaw Building. Officials of the Land Settlement Branch will be pleased to give information on any agricultural settlement problem. Advice and assistance may protect settlers from their inexperience with local conditions, from unfair dealers and from employing wrong methods at the start. The Department is desirous that settlers commence farming in Canada under the most favourable auspices, in districts and on land where their success and their present capital can be most effectively safeguarded.

List of unoccupied farms for sale, giving names and addresses of owners, prices, terms, acreage suitable for cultivation, distance from a railway, nature of soil and value of buildings, may be obtained upon application to any Canadian Government Information Bureau. Applicants should specify the district in which they are particularly interested.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT INFORMATION BUREAUS

Further information concerning the advantages which Canada has to offer to settlers may be had from any of the following Canadian Government Information Bureaus:—

Boston, Mass.—M. A. Bowlby, 73 Tremont street.

Chicago, Ill.—C. J. Broughton, 112 W. Adams street.

Columbus, Ohio—W. S. Nethery, Room 5, Commercial National Bank Building, 9 E. Long street.

Detroit, Mich.—F. W. Kerr, 10 Jefferson avenue E.

Fargo, N.D.—W. E. Black, 117 Robert street.

Great Falls, Mont.—Geo. A. Cook, 104 Central avenue.

Harrisburg, Pa.—F. A. Harrison, 308 North 2nd street.

Indianapolis, Ind.—R. A. Garrett, 130 Monument Circle.

Kansas City, Mo.—M. J. Johnstone, 2025 Main street.

Manchester, N.H.—J. B. Riordon, 43 Manchester street.

Omaha, Neb.—A. E. Pilkie, 1313 Farnam street.

St. Paul, Minn.—K. Haddeland, 329 Jackson street.

San Francisco, Cal.—G. Roche, 687 Market street.

Spokane, Wash.—D. N. McDonell, cor. 1st and Post streets.

Syracuse, N.Y.—C. E. S. Smith, 301 E. Genesee street.

Woonsocket, R.I.—L. A. Délorme, Room 205, The Call Building.

